



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

works. The woods and brushy hills in this neighborhood teem with animal life, and wild flowers without number grace their verdant heights.

F. C. CLARK.

Napa, Cal.



Song of the Golden-crowned Sparrow.

Mr. Lyman Belding of Stockton, Cal., submits the following query to CONDOR readers: "Does the Golden-crowned Sparrow ever sing while in California? I cannot say that I have ever heard it, though I have been where these birds were numerous. Dr. Cooper in 'California Ornithology' says it is a silent bird while here and he did not hear it sing on the Columbia River in May. My observations agree with his in this respect."

[Will not members of the Cooper Club and readers of this magazine observe, listen to and report any song they may hear from *Z. coronata*? Any observations sent in will confer a favor to Mr. Belding and to observers in general. Let the reports be forthcoming. ED.]



A List of Birds Observed on the Pima Indian Reservation, Arizona.

BY GEORGE F. BRENINGER, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

THE following is a list of the species of birds seen during four days' travel in the lower part of the Pima Indian Reservation. These four days were September 18 and 19, 25 and 26. For the number of species noted, this list would be hard to surpass, embracing, as it does, 86 species seen on a tract of probably not more than five miles long by two miles wide. Migration was at its height, and, what might be more accountable for the presence of so much bird-life, very little shooting is done on the Reservation. A brief description of the ground may be of interest. The reservation is located on the Gila River, above its junction with the Salt River. A strip of land on both sides of the river is cultivated by the Indians, water for irrigation being drawn from the river and from a lake. The latter is of crater origin, and supplies an abundance of water. In consequence of this never-failing supply, a large area of ground covered with a dense willow growth is always flooded, and at the time of my observations teemed with bird-life. The crops along the ditch tapping the lake were luxuriant. The corn, the beans and the pumpkins sent forth such pleasant freshness that it is not to be wondered at that the tired, wing-sore birds after a night's flight, should be attracted by such a scene of peace and plenty. Away from irrigation was desert, dry and barren, supporting only such plant life as can withstand long drougths, and the heat of a long summer.

NOTE—In regard to the name of the Pacific race of the Black-headed Grosbeak, Mr. McGregor's article in the present number of THE CONDOR is quite apropos in reminding us of the name *capitalis*, which is certainly applicable instead of the new name *microrhyncha* unwittingly proposed by me last November. I did not have the pertinent literature available at the time of describing the form. It may be asserted, however, that none of the characters given as distinguishing *capitalis*, are determinant ones, being probably due to age or some variable cause other than geographical. The only tangible one seems to be that of the bills. Several Pacific coast males have the head as uninterruptedly black as Arizona examples. It may be further suggested that the authority for the name *capitalis* is Ridgway, not Baird. Therefore the name of our Californian Black-headed Grosbeak becomes technically, *Zamelodia melanocephala capitalis* RIDGWAY (Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, 1874, p. 70.)

J. GRINNELL.